



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/654,546	09/03/2003	Timothy J. Guzi	OC01617K	3990

24265 7590 06/22/2005

SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION  
PATENT DEPARTMENT (K-6-1, 1990)  
2000 GALLOPING HILL ROAD  
KENILWORTH, NJ 07033-0530

EXAMINER

MCKENZIE, THOMAS C

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

1624

DATE MAILED: 06/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/654,546

Applicant(s)

GUZI ET AL.

Examiner

Thomas McKenzie, Ph.D.

Art Unit

1624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/15/03&7/16/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is in response to an application filed on 9/3/03. There are forty-two claims pending and forty-two under consideration. Claims 1-30 and 42 are compound claims. Claims 40 and 41 are composition claims. Claims 31-39 are method of using claims. This is the first action on the merits. The application concerns some N-benzyl and N-(pyridinylmethyl)-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-amine compounds, compositions, and uses thereof.

#### ***Title***

2. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The following title is suggested: replacement of the word "Novel" by the phrase " N-Benzyl and N-Pyridinylmethyl".

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 2, 4-9, 14-26, and 31-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In the definitions of the variables R and R<sup>2</sup>, the phrases "heteroarylalkyl" and "heterocycloalkyl" are indefinite. Neither phrase is defined in the specification and

while the individual parts of each compound word, "hetero", "aryl", "alkyl", "cyclo" do have meaning, the combinations are ambiguous. For example, both "heteroaryl" and "arylalkyl" have separate and distinct meanings but the word "heteroarylalkyl" does not and is indefinite. There is no such thing. Is it an alkyl substituted by a heteroaryl, e.g. pyridyl-methyl? An arylalkyl interrupted by a heteroatom, such as  $C_6H_5-CH_2-O-CH_2$ ? An arylalkyl substituted by a heteroatom, e.g. 4-chlorobenzyl? Whatever choice is selected must be supported by the specification.

The word "heterocyclalkyl" is also indefinite. There is no such thing. Is it an alkyl substituted by a heterocycl, e.g. piperidinyl-methyl? A cyclalkyl interrupted by a heteroatom, such as piperidinyl? A cyclalkyl substituted by a heteroatom, e.g. chlorocyclohexyl? Whatever choice is selected must be supported by the specification.

4. Claims 1-9 and 31-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Where is variable "p" used?

5. Claims 31-35 and 37-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the

subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The specification does not set forth any steps involved in determining how to identify "a patient in need of" "inhibiting one or more cyclin dependant kinases". It is unclear what diseases and treatments applicant is intending to encompass. Determining whether a given disease responds or does not respond to such a receptor antagonist and thus, covered by the claim language, will require extensive and potentially inconclusive clinical research. With out such clinical research to identify the patients and diseases Applicants intend to treat, the physician skilled in the clinical arts cannot determine the metes and bounds of the claim. Hence, the claims are indefinite. The passage spanning line 14, page 41 to line 23, page 42 lists an impressive sum of such conditions. However, it uses open language. Is this the entire scope of the therapeutic claims or are there other diseases?

6. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for making salts of the claimed compounds, does not reasonably provide enablement for making solvates of the claimed compounds. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art of

synthetic organic chemistry to make the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. “The factors to be considered [in making an enablement rejection] have been summarized as a) the quantity of experimentation necessary, b) the amount of direction or guidance presented, c) the presence or absence of working examples, d) the nature of the invention, e) the state of the prior art, f) the relative skill of those in that art, g) the predictability or unpredictability of the art, h) and the breadth of the claims”, *In re Rainer*, 146 USPQ 218 (1965); *In re Colianni*, 195 USPQ 150, *Ex parte Formal*, 230 USPQ 546. In the present case the important factors leading to a conclusion of undue experimentation are the absence of any working example of a formed solvate, the lack of predictability in the art, and the broad scope of the claims.

c) There is no working example of any hydrate or solvate formed. The claims are drawn to solvates, yet the numerous examples presented all failed to produce a solvate. These cannot be simply willed into existence. As was stated in *Morton International Inc. v. Cardinal Chemical Co.*, 28 USPQ2d 1190 “The specification purports to teach, with over fifty examples, the preparation of the claimed compounds with the required connectivity. However ... there is no evidence that such compounds exist... the examples of the '881 patent do not produce the postulated compounds... there is ... no evidence that such compounds

even exist.” The same circumstance appears to be true here. There is no evidence that solvates of these compounds actually exist; if they did, they would have formed. Hence, applicants must show that solvates can be made, or limit the claims accordingly.

g) The state of the art is that is not predictable whether solvates will form or what their composition will be. In the language of the physical chemist, a solvate of organic molecule is an interstitial solid solution. This phrase is defined in the second paragraph on page 358 of West (Solid State Chemistry). The solvent molecule is a species introduced into the crystal and no part of the organic host molecule is left out or replaced. In the first paragraph on page 365, West (Solid State Chemistry) says, “it is not usually possible to predict whether solid solutions will form, or if they do form what is their compositional extent”. Thus, in the absence of experimentation one cannot predict if a particular solvent will solvate any particular crystal. One cannot predict the stoichiometry of the formed solvate, i.e. if one, two, or a half a molecule of solvent added per molecule of host. In the same paragraph on page 365 West (Solid State Chemistry) explains that it is possible to make meta-stable non-equilibrium solvates, further clouding what Applicants mean by the word solvate. Compared with polymorphs, there is an

additional degree of freedom to solvates, which means a different solvent or even the moisture of the air that might change the stabile region of the solvate.

h) The breadth of the claims includes all of the hundreds of thousands of compounds of formula of claim 1 as well as the presently unknown list of solvents embraced by the term "solvate". Thus, the scope is broad.

The Examiner suggests removing the phrase "or solvate" from the claims.

7. Claims 31-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification does not reasonably provide enablement for treating any human disease. The specification does not enable any physician skilled in the art of medicine, to make the invention commensurate in scope with claims 31-39 or to use claims 40 and 41. The how to make requirement of the enablement statute, when applied to process claims, refers to operability and how to make the claimed process work. The factors to be considered in making an enablement rejection have been summarized above. The three main issues are the lack of any correlation between clinical efficacy for disease treatment and Applicants' *in vitro* assay, the state of the prior art, and the breadth of the claims.

There is an *in vitro* assay, drawn to inhibition of cyclin A dependant kinase 2 enzyme (CDK2), described in the passage spanning line 9, page 334 through line 3, page 338 with data on seventeen compounds. Applicants do not state and it is



not recognized in the therapeutic arts this assay is correlated to clinical efficacy for the treatment of any disease diseases. The state of the clinical arts in CDK2 related diseases is provided by Fischer (Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, June 2003). Fischer (Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, June 2003) in section 7, psanning pages 962-964 states that in 2003, a year after Applicants effective filing date, the CDK2 inhibitor flavopiridol had failed to show anti-tumor efficacy, the CDK2 inhibitor 7-hydroxystaurosporine had failed to show adequate PK properties, and the third CDK2 inhibitor roscovitine had not been tested in efficacy trials. The state of the clinical arts in CDK2 related diseases is provided by Fischer (Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, June 2003). Fischer (Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, April 2005) in section 6, psanning pages 463-466 states that in 2005, three years year after Applicants effective filing date, the CDK2 inhibitor roscovitine stll had not been tested in efficacy trials, the CDK2 inhibitor flavopiridol had failed to show anti-tumor efficacy against renal cancer, the CDK2 inhibitor UCN-1 was about to be studies in ovarian cancer, and BMS-387032 had only been studies in a phase I trial. In section 10, page 469, he concludes "recent reports have questioined the validity of CDK2 as a good target for ... cancer".

The scope of the claims involves all of the thousands of compounds of claim 1 as well as the unknown of diseases embraced by the term "a patient in need of" "inhibiting one or more cyclin dependant kinases". Thus, the scope of claims is very broad.

MPEP §2164.01(a) states, "A conclusion of lack of enablement means that, based on the evidence regarding each of the above factors, the specification, at the time the application was filed, would not have taught one skilled in the art how to make and/or use the full scope of the claimed invention without undue experimentation. *In re Wright*, 999 F.2d 1557,1562, 27 USPQ2d 1510, 1513 (Fed. Cir. 1993)." That conclusion is clearly justified here and undue experimentation will be required to practice Applicants' invention.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

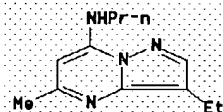
8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

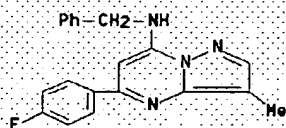
(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 16, 19, 40, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by O'Brien (GB 1,412,017). The compound shown below fits the formula of claim 1 with R = n-propyl, R<sup>2</sup> = ethyl, R<sup>3</sup> = methyl, and R<sup>4</sup> = R<sup>5</sup> = H. It has Registry Number 43024-55-1 and is found in Reaction Scheme IV page 7 of

the reference. It is compound (45). There are two other working examples in this reference, which teach Applicants claims. These are compounds (48) and (49). Table VIII on page 26 teaches that the compound shown was evaluated in an *in vitro* model of smooth muscle relaxation. This would require the preparation of a composition of the compound shown. Thus, the present claim 40 is taught.

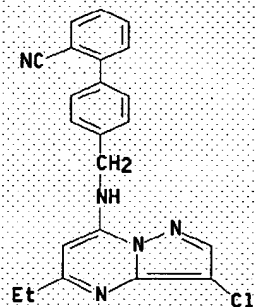


9. Claims 1-10, 19, 23, 40, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hirai (JP 61-57587 A2). The compound shown below fits the formula of claim 1 with R = benzyl, R<sup>2</sup> = methyl, R<sup>3</sup> = 4-fluorophenyl, and R<sup>4</sup> = R<sup>5</sup> = H. It has Registry Number 104933-64-4 and is found in the second column of page 888 of the reference. It is compound 33. There is one other working example in this reference that teaches Applicants' claims, which is compound 99 on page 889. .



10. Claims 1, 4-8, 15, 19, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by R  hter ('137). The compound shown below fits the formula of

claim 1 with R = substituted arylmethylene group 2'-cyanobiphenylenemethyl, R<sup>2</sup> = chloro, R<sup>3</sup> = ethyl, and R<sup>4</sup> = R<sup>5</sup> = H. It has Registry Number 167371-46-2 and is found in lines 40-52, column 43 of the reference. There are ten other working examples in this reference that teach Applicants' claims.



### ***Double Patenting***

11. A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101, which states, "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970). A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a

terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 1-29 and 31-42 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1-28 and 32-43 of copending Application No. 10/776,988. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

12. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969). A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b). Effective January


1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 30 is provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 29-31 of copending Application No. 10/776,988. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because there are many identical species in these two sets of claims. This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

### *Conclusion*

13. Information regarding the status of an application should be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at (866) 217-9197 (toll-free). Please direct general inquiries to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1235.

14. Please direct any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner to Thomas C McKenzie, Ph. D. whose telephone number is (571) 272-0670. The FAX number for amendments is (571) 273-8300. The PTO presently encourages all applicants to communicate by FAX. The Examiner is available from 9:00am to 5:30pm, Monday through Friday. If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, please contact James O. Wilson, acting SPE of Art Unit 1624, at (571)-272-0661.

  
Thomas C. McKenzie, Ph.D.  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1624  
(571) 272-0670

TCMcK/me